

Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Water

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Maputo (Mozambique)	28th August 2015	2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
25152	Waternet - Network of universities of the SADCstates for IWRM (Phase III)	EUR 1.255.973	WATERNET	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
26681	Technical support for the regional water authority AraSul	EUR 179.400	Wetterskip Fryslan	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
22916	Institutional Support to the national water supply asset holder FIPAG	EUR 2.225.490	FIPAG(Urban Water Supply Investment and Asset Fund)	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24600	General support and Technical assistance to the water sector (ASAS)	EUR 0	DNA (National Directorate for Water Affairs)	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
25692	Capacity building of AIAS (small water supply systems and urban sanitation)	EUR 958.463	AIAS (investment and asset fund)	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
24499	Development of the regional water authority for the Zambezi (ARA Zam)	Euro 1.050.933	ARA Zam (Regional Water Management Authority)	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
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More activities

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.1a: To what extent has there been progress in the development and implementation of plans for sustainable growth and water safety (incl. good governance) in the target area of your programme?	Mozambique is one of ten countries in the world with the largest portion of the population exposed to flood risk and with economic growth consistently depressed by flood damages. Climate change will only exacerbate this. Therefore improved river basin management is crucial. On national level the National Directorate of Water (DNA) is the responsible agency for management of water resources. Plans for integrated flood management are now being prepared and activities for climate change adaptation are being executed. In 2014 no main flooding events took place. Concerning gender issues, a gender strategy for the water sector was drawn up and finalized in 2014. Implementation is pending endorsement by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. At decentral level, 5 Regional Water Management Authorities (ARA) have been established which are responsible for operational water management for water security and water safety. Progress has been made with water allocation criteria, registration of water users, and resource monitoring.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of major river basins (13) with IWRM plans (including water allocation and protection policies)	5 (2011)	9	5	6	0	Joint Annual Review (JAR)
Indicator 2: Number of national (DNA) and regional water management organizations (ARAs) with (approved) Strategic and Business Plans	0 (2011)	3	0	1	0	Joint Annual Review (JAR) and ARA reports
Indicator 3: Number of ARAs with a clear roadmap and perspectives for sustainable financing.	0 (2011)	2	0	0	0	Joint Annual Review (JAR) and ARA reports
Indicator 4: National policies, regulations and norms for the implementation of the water law (approved)	not quantifiable	+8	0	0	0	Narrative report DNA, government publications ("Boletins da Republica")

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	At national level Dutch cooperation focuses on the reform process within the National Directorate for Water (DNA) of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to transform from an implementing agency to a planning agency. It provides financial support through its program Apoio Sectorial ao Sector de Aguas (ASAS). In 2014 a Strategic Plan for institutional reform of DNA was finalized which would entail a reorganization of DNA. As 2014 was the year of elections, the approval process of the plan was delayed. The following results contributing sustainable growth and water safety were achieved through ASAS: 1) National information systems (SINAS) hardware was installed in the provinces of Gaza, Manica and Nampula, 2) the National Platform for the Watersector (PLAMA) was further developed to increase cooperation in the Mozambican water sector (web portal, information bulletins, workshops, increased number of members), 3) at decentral level, support was given to the institutional development of two regional waterboards (ARA Sul and Zambeze). This resulted in attraction of new, good qualified staf, progress in the development of a strategic plan, better financial management, the development of a digital information system for dykes and the development of a water allocation model for the Umbeluzi River Basin.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of river basins / delta's with water allocation/flow management/coastal defense plans that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable.	0 (2011)	0	0	0	0	The program in Mozambique is not working on this.
Indicator 2: Number of people (male/female) targeted in the Dutch water management projects.	0 (2011)	0	0	0	0	The program in Mozambique is not working on this.
Indicator 3: Strategic Plan for reforms at DNA and the Mozambican water sector.	0 (2011)	1	0	0	1 (not approved)	Strategic Plan, Implementation Plan
Indicator 4: Strategic and Business Plans for the development of ARAs.	0 (2011)	2	0	1	0	Strategic Plans, Business Plans

More indicators

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.2a: To what extent has transboundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme?	Most of the major river basins in Mozambique (9 out of 13) are trans-boundary. There is progress on the international agreements on trans-boundary river basins, particularly the establishment of LIMCOM (Limpopo) and ZAMCOM (Zambezi). The National Directorate for Water Affairs (DNA) has an International Rivers Department, which is involved in the preparation and monitoring of international agreements. Bilateral agreements have been established with Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Swaziland on Joint Water Commissions. A MoU has been drafted with Malawi and Tanzania on shared water resources. Another MoU witch Zimbabwe deals with the river Pungwe, which should eventually result in an agreement. Mozambique has become the hosting country for the LIMCOM Secretariat (commission for the Limpopo River). In 2014 a draft agreement was drawn up for the Umbeluzi river. The national water management authorities (ARAs) are becoming more involved in trans-boundary water management. In the South, ARASul participates in the REMCO (River Environment Management Commission) initiative which is aimed at the operational level of cooperation between 3 countries. In 2014 the bi-annual REMCO conference took place in South Africa.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: International agreements (committal) on trans-boundary river basins	1 (2011)	5	3	3	0	DNA
Indicator 2: (Interim-) Secretariats for international river basins established	0 (2011)	3	1	1	0	DNA
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN supports transboundary water management through the Progressive Realization of the Inco-Maputo Interim Agreement Program (PRIMA). The program is aimed at the implementation of the interim-agreement and establishing a final agreement for the Maputo and Incomati basins. Once it would have a legal status EKN would support the operationalization of the RBO. In the last technical tripartite meeting (25 June 2014, Nelspruit) it was concluded that the organization of phase II of the project had to be reconsidered because the ratification of the agreement on the RBO would take more time. It was proposed to finance a small Interim-Secretariat during a longer period of time. However, phase II of the program could not yet start as no commitment was expressed on the hosting location of the Secretariate. by any of the three countries. At SADC regional level, the embassy is the main donor of WaterNet, the regional training and education hub for IWRM in the region. It educates future water managers who will be capable to contribute to the equitable sharing of water resources and increased transboundary management preventing conflicts over water resources. In 2014, the Masters program comprised 32 students; eight professional training courses were delivered to 167 participants.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Annual assessment of transboundary cooperation on river basin management	not quantifiable	+4	not quantifiable	5	0	Joint Annual Review
Indicator 2: Interim-Secretariat for the IncoMaputo River Basin Organisation	0 (2011)	1	0	0	0	DNA
Indicator 3: Agreement on River Basin Organization (signed by Ministers of the 3 countries)	0 (2011)	1	0	0	0	DNA
Indicator 4: Agreements on trans-boundary water management	2 (2011)	4	1	2	2	DNS, SADC

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's:
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The finalization of the Strategic Plan for DNA was severely delayed and because 2014 was the year of elections, the plan was not adopted by the council of ministers and institutional reforms did not start. In the process towards a "Progressive Realization of the Inco-Maputo Interim Agreement " (PRIMA) no progress was made in 2014. Only one tripartite technical meeting took place in June 2014 but there was no tripartite meeting on political level to decide on the location of the interim secretariate. This decision would be a prerequisite of the financing of PRIMA II. The implementing agency (DNA) overestimated the capacity of the riparian states to reach a concensus and engage in (financial) obligations.
Implications for planning:	The overall support of the Embassy to DNA's institutional development will be reformulated and replanned. It will be based on more realistic expectations. When the Tripartite Technical Commitee shows commitment and has decided where the interim secretariate will be located, a new planning will be made for a PRIMA II project, allowing for more time for the signing and ratification of agreements on the hosting agreement for the Secretariat and the Amendment of the Interim-Agreement. Instead of a strong Project Management Unit during a short period of time a Strategic Advisor will be contracted for a longer period of time to support the process. Activities will thus be executed in a larger time span.

Result Area 3	**Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**					
Result Question 3.1a: How many people (male/female) have gained sustainable access an improved water source or improved sanitairy facility and to what extent has governance been imporved on this topic in the target area of your programme?	Mozambique is one of the countries with the largest percentage of people that have not realized their human right to water and sanitation. The MDG 7 in general was not achieved (applies mainly to small towns and rural areas). In relation to major cities, where FIPAG operates (exept Maputo), there is a huge progress in achieving the MDG targets with most of the cities with 70% of the people who have access to water. One of the main challenges is the reduction of non-revenue water. Sector governance has progressed with the creation of AIAS, being the agency responsible for small town water supply (151 towns) and urban and peri-urban sanitation services. AIAS is continuing its establishment within the water sector. In 2014 a process of hiring personnel started in order to guarantee functioning of the organization and also increasing the involvement of the private sector to provide water services. GOM has set a target of an increase with 5 new system operators during the 5 years of the GOM planning cycle, 2014- 2019. It was recommended during the Joint Annual Review (donors and GOM) to include as indicator the number of ODF communities (localidades ou Posto Adminsitrativo).					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Percentage of urban population with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation	11% small cities 51% big cities (2011)	32% small cities 80% big cities	38 % (JMP) 50 % (DNA)	53% (JAR)	42% (JMP) 55% (JAR)	National Strategy for Urban WASH. JMP sets the baseline on 41% (2011) Joint Annual Review 2015 (annual report 2014)
Indicator 2: Percentage of urban / rural population with sustainable access to, and using, improved drinking water facilities.	4% small towns 64% cities (2011)	70 % cities	18 % small towns 63 % cities	n.a	36 % small towns 70 % cities	CRA Reports Joint Annual Review 2015 (annual report 2014)50000
Indicator 3: Percentage of population engaged in open defecation (to monitor behavioural change).	38% (2014)	no target	12%	no data available	no data available	DNA Report, the target is to reduce to 23% in 2019 (according to the GOM Planning)
Indicator 4: Number of people that have received hygiene training and social marketing programmes	no baseline available	no target	no data available	no data available	no data available	

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The EKN contributes to the realization of MDG7 through support to FIPAG (urban water supply in 18 cities) and AIAS (151 towns). The current programme with FIPAG (provided at central level) supports a PPP partnership between FIPAG and Vitens-Evides International (VEI) with the focus on Institutional Support, ends in Dec 2015. The partnership is aimed at the performance and consolidation of FIPAG and the preparation of autonomous Water Operators. The contribution of the EKN programme to the results in terms of access to water is difficult to quantify, as the EKN focuses on institutional support whereas FIPAG also receives funds from various sources including IFIs and the GoM, which is monitored separately. AIAS started in September 2013. The first year (2014) of implementation was basically for the implementation of the inception phase which consisted of establishment of the Steering Committee, development of manuals of procedures and provision of training. Some baseline data were produced for the cities which were covered by the project, but most of the indicators will only be measured during 2015. AIAS faces some challenges including how to reach financial autonomy. Therefore a study will be conducted in 2015. The study will also include a revision of the AIAS legal framework, staff needs and staff retention policies and look into the procurement procedures that causes delays on implementation of activties. EKN finalized its support to PRONASAR in March 2014, a program financed through a common fund.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
1. Indicator 1: Number of people (urban, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation facilities. (mandatory)	50.000 (2014)	300.000 additional	no data available	no data available	no data available	AIAS Programme started in Sept 2013 with the inception fase, set the baseline for 15 towns with EKN Support
2. Indicator 2: Number of people (urban, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources. (mandatory)	100.000	no data available	957.689	1.496.311	no data available	Fipag reports.
3. Indicator 3: Number of people reached with hygiene education and social marketing programmes (mandatory)	Not available (2014)	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available	Still no baseline for this indicator. Need to discuss with partner
4. 4. Indicator 4: Number of communities/schools declared open defecation free (ODF) (mandatory)	Not available (2014)	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available	No data available for this indicator

Result Area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.2a: To what extent have water management aspects and a more business oriented way of working been applied in your WASH programmes.	The WASH programmes with FIPAG and AIAS are both run in a PPP set-up. Vitens Evides International supports the national asset holder of the water infrastructure in 18 cities, FIPAG, to operate in a more cost effective manner. Their management support and operations focus on reducing the percentage of unaccounted water, increasing cost-recovery and the general financial sustainability. FIPAG recovers its operation and maintenance costs and has started to service its debts, as FIPAG operates like a company and has control over its revenues and expenditure. AIAS' strategy is to enlarge business involvement and attract more funding from third parties. The EKN program is aimed at strengthening AIAS to achieve this. AIAS is responsible for 131 towns for water supply and 151 for sanitation. A specific objective is to increase the involvement of the private sector contributing to sustainable services. A start to contract local entrepreneurs (as operators of the water supply systems) has been made and the first agreements were developed in 2014. Also in 2014 the inception phase of the project was completed. Sustainability of the organization is one of the main concerns as funding comes from development partners and also state. Need to see mechanism to generate revenues.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of municipalities / neighbourhoods / Low Income Communities (LIC) where community services are managed by WASH CBOs / local entrepreneurs.	Unknown (2012)	5	0	0	1 (Ulongue)	IGG Funded UNICEF Programme AIAS report (reports will satrt 2015)
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	With respect to water supply systems for small towns and sanitation information on improved management and a business oriented way of working will only become available in 2015. In 2014, the inception phase took place, comprising the establishment of the framework for implementation of the activity and carrying out studies to establish the baseline in 25 towns. It is difficult to quantify the contribution of the Embassy programme to the improved performance of FIPAG (in terms water provision and reduction of non revenue water). Management and performance aspects are focal issues in the PPP with Vitens Evides.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of local entrepreneurs (male/female) gaining an income from WASH sector activities.	Unknown (2014)	5	Not applicable	Incepion phase	Inception phase	AIAS reports 2014
Indicator 2: Number of local government members (male/female) with capacities to manage WASH.	Unknown (2014)				1 (Ulongue)	UNICEF Programme- 3 small towns Supervisory committee established
Indicator 3: Average number of hours a day of water provision in targeted areas.	No information				Not available	Possibility to measure this indicator when the operators start to supply data (from 2015 onwards)
Indicator 4: Non revenue water (NRW) (%).	No information (2014)	less than 40%			31%	AIAS report 2014; Measured with only one operator in Moamba

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	The consolidation of FIPAG continues positively. In 2014 it submitted the new statutes for creation of the water companies for approval to the Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Economy and Finance. Implementation of staff retention policies through payment of performance based incentives continued, which has a great impact on organizational performance. The second objective of FIPAG, the preparation for autonomous of Water Operators, is also positively evaluated. Most of the sector defined benchmarks are positive and the weaker ones are seriously taken care of for correction. There are still challenges in relation to non revenue water (39%), revenue collectiion (payment/invoice ratio at 82%, target is 95%) and water quality (level of nitrates). The execution of AIAS in 2014 was mainly based on establishment of structures for implementation of the activity such as the Steering Commitee and the production of manuals. The inception phase of the contract ended in July 2014. The VEI contract for technical assistance was only approved in October 2014. A 'go' decision for the continuation of the implementation of the activity was given by EKN early 2015.
Implications for planning:	Concerning FIPAG support the urban water supply in the northern region is still at lower performance levels. The major challenge is the payment/invoice ratio. The reduction of non revenue water is also a major challenge as well as identificaton of new sources for water supply (Nampula, Nacala). GOM policy on Delegated Management Framework established AIAS as asset manger of the water and sanitation infrastructure and provision of services by private operators. Currently AIAS only have administrative autonomy which do not allow the institution to take its own decisions. It is planned to execute a sustainability study in 2015 which will look at the legal framework of the organisation (current statutes) and also will look at ways the organisation can achieve financial autonomy with involvement of private sector operators. This is a critical issue for AIAS as it will affect the functioning of the organisation with respect to essential tasks like collection of revenues, retention of personnel and decison making processes.

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.1a: How has the added value (knowledge, expertise, products and services) of the Dutch water sector been deployed in the preparation and implementation of programmes in the water sector?	A MoU has been signed with the national Directorate for Water (DNA), which restricts the eligibility for technical assistance and services financed by Dutch funding, to Dutch companies or a consortium of Dutch and Mozambican companies. The tender for long term technical assistance to DNA and the panel of experts was concluded in 2014 with HKV; Advice from the NL water sector has influenced World Bank financed programmes on flood management (Limpopo) and drainage (Beira);Several Dutch Waterboards provide technical assistance to the ARA's a.o. Wetterskip Fryslan, Waterschap de Dommel, Hunze and Aa);the cooperation on Inco-Maputo/ PRIMA will also support the centrally funded REMCO (River and Environment Management Cooperation) initiative, in which three Dutch Water Boards partner with water management organizations in Mozambique, Swaziland and South Africa).The cooperation programmes in WASH are executed in a PPP construction, involving the Dutch water sector (VEI);The long-standing partnership of VEI and FIPAG has resulted that VEI has become FIPAG's trusted in-house adviser. The involvement in AIAS is a spin-off of this partnership. EKN has also actively supported the establishment of the Mozambican Water Platform PLAMA, which is currently supported by the Netherlands Water Partnership, and which can help the Dutch water sector to develop business in Mozambique.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of Dutch water sector actors active in the water sector (by companies, NGO's, Knowledge institutes and drinking water companies/water authorities	1	Not applicable	no data available	no data available	no data available	_
Indicator 2: Number of Dutch companies contracted as a strategic partner (main mozambican counterparts)	0	Not applicable	0	0	1	EKN
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The actors involved in the program of the embassy are: 1 Companies (HKV) 3 Knowledge Institutes (Delft university, UNESCO IHE, NWO) 2 NGO's (FUSP, SNV) 1 Water companies (VitensEvides) 1 Water boards (Fryslan)					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of Dutch water sector actors directly involved in preparation and implementation of Dutch funded programs (by companies, NGO's, Knowledge institutes and drinking water	1	Not applicable	1	3	8	EKN own records.
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.2a: What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector?	Due in large part to the long term support by VEI, FIPAG is now able to attract financing from international finance institutions such as the WB and AFDB. It is expected that the enhancement of trade will be more indirectly. The Mozambican water sector is still largely public domain, and the internal funds are limited. However by strengthening national and regional water entities the Mozambican water law can be implemented, guidelines be developed, norms be set, investment plans be developed, which will develop the sector as a whole which will generate work. Enhancing water security and better managing flood risk will contribute to business opportunities and a better investment climate in agriculture, transportation, construction and logistics sector.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Volume of contracts		Unknown	Not available	Unknown (PROIRRI)	Unknown	PLAMA, NWP
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Not applicable (see under 4.2a)					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation
D. Results achieved much poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The long-standing partnership of VEI and FIPAG has resulted that VEI has become FIPAG's trusted in-house adviser. The involvement in AIAS is a spin-off of this partnership. EKN has also actively supported the establishment of the Mozambican Water Platform PLAMA, which is currently supported by the Netherlands Water Partnership, and which can help the Dutch water sector to develop business in Mozambique. The NL water sector is aware of the difficulties and risks involved in doing water related business in Mozambique. EKN employs all instruments available to NL development cooperation to reduce such risks where appropriate. The Dutch water sector aid may not translate directly into water business opportunities but more indirectly into business opportunities in ports and logistics or construction and engineering, related to Foreign Direct Investments in Mozambique. EKN pursues such opportunities in Beira where NL water sector supports the preparation of large infrastructure investments that create business opportunities in transportation, infrastructure, dredging and land development.
Implications for planning:	A market study will be conducted in 2014.

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Result Area 2 (remaining indicators)	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.1a: To what extent has there been progress in the development and implementation of plans for sustainable growth and water safety. (incl. good governance) in the target area of your programme?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Indicator 5: Number of trans-boundary RBOs functioning	0	2 (target should be adjusted to 3)	1	2	2	DNA, SADC
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Indicator 5: operational River Basin Committees (ARA-Sul) and ARA-Zam)	0	10	1	8	8	ARAs
Indicator 6: Number of graduated IWRM students from WaterNet since 2012	0	110	34	38	24	Report Waternet
Indicator 7: Number of annual trainings trained in IWRM relevant subjects	4	10	4	7	7	Report Waternet

Back to result area 2

Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.2a: To what extent have water management aspects and a more business oriented way of working been applied in your WASH programmes.						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Indicator 5: Financial sustainability urban water supply (% O&M autofinance)	20 % (2011)	80 %	50 % (2012)	100 % (overall, but regional differences)	2014 - No information	FIPAG reports. Not information for 2014 on this indicator
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 3